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# Nonlinear problems with singular diffusivity and inhomogeneous terms (Mathematical Analysis of pattern dynamics and related topics)

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## Nonlinear problems with singular diffusivity and inhomogeneous terms

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In this talk we consider a singular diffusion equation associated with total variation with inhomogeneous terms as follows

$u : [0, 1] \times [0, T) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  ( $n \geq 1$ ) : unknown function

$$(P) \begin{cases} u_t - \frac{1}{b(x)} \operatorname{div} \left( a(x) \frac{u_x}{|u_x|} \right) = 0, & (x, t) \in (0, 1) \times (0, T), & (1) \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x), & x \in (0, 1), & (2) \\ u(0, t) = g_0, \quad u(1, t) = g_1, & t \in (0, T), & (3) \end{cases}$$

where  $a(x), b(x)$  are given positive, continuous functions on  $[0, 1]$  and  $u_0$  is an initial data and  $g_0, g_1 \in \mathbb{R}^n$  are boundary condition. This equation (1) is written as the gradient system by taking energy

$$E(u) = \int_0^1 a(x) |u_x| dx$$

with respect to the norm  $\|f\|^2 = \int_0^1 b(x) |f(x)|^2 dx$ . The equation (1) describes the motion of multi-grain problem studied in [3].

In the scalar valued case with boundary condition  $u(0) = 0, u(1) = 1$ , if  $a(x)$  has a unique minimum point  $x_0$ , then

$$E(u) = \int_0^1 a(x) |u_x| dx \geq a(x_0) \int_0^1 u_x dx = a(x_0)(u(1) - u(0)) = a(x_0).$$

If  $u$  is a step function and jumps only at  $x_0$ , then the equality holds. So global minimizer is unique [2]. In general case, a global minimizer quite naturally has a discontinuity since it makes the energy low by concentrating its variation at the point where  $a(x)$  is minimal. It follows that many global minimizers may be piecewise constant functions.

We consider stationary problem of (P) in the vector valued case. Suppose that inhomogeneous term  $a(x), b(x)$  satisfy "concave condition" (cf [1]). We characterize stationary piecewise constant solutions.

## References

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